

Chapter 1

Interim Status

| | |
|---|------|
| Key to the Graphic Approach | 1-i |
| INTRODUCTION | 1-1 |
| MODULE 1-1: <u>Eligibility for Interim Status</u> | 1-5 |
| MODULE 1-2: <u>Part B Permit Application Deadlines and Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)</u> | 1-13 |
| MODULE 1-3: <u>Changes During Interim Status</u> | 1-19 |
| REFERENCES | 1-23 |
| CHAPTER 1 INDEX | 1-25 |

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Key to the Graphic Approach

Purpose: Environmental requirements facing DOE facilities are often detailed, complex, and subject to change. Graphic (i.e., flowchart) guidance provides thorough and accurate guidance on environmental topics in an easily understandable format. Modules 1-1 and 1-2 of this guidance document use the graphic approach.

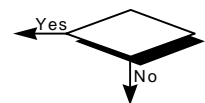
Structure: Modules 1-1 and 1-2 of this guidance document consists of the following elements:

- A diagram showing how the module corresponds to the regulatory issues addressed in other modules,
- Flowcharts presenting a decision process for applying the subject regulations, and
- On the pages opposite flowcharts, text providing supplemental information.

Flowchart The following symbols have been used in the flowcharts in Modules 1-1

Symbols: and 1-2 of this document:

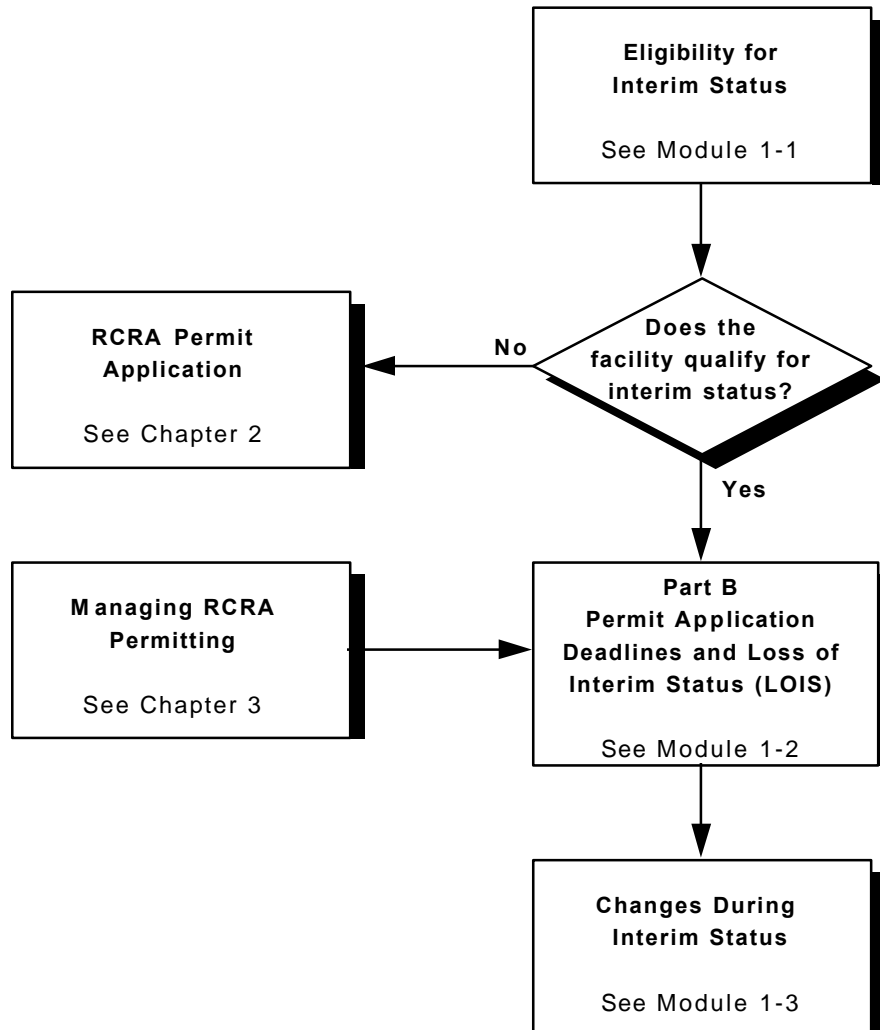
- Headings, to label sections of the flowchart and associated supplemental text;
- Ovals, labeled “Start,” representing the beginning of a flowchart;
- Diamonds, presenting the decision process;
- Step Numbers, to allow cross-referencing to other steps in the flowchart and between the flowchart and the supplemental text;
- Solid-Line Filled Polygons, containing “continued on,” “continued from,” or “go to” statements; and
- Solid-Line Rectangles, presenting results of the decision-making process.



Step 1



Chapter 1: Interim Status



INTERIM STATUS

INTRODUCTION

Section 3005(a) of RCRA requires owners/operators of hazardous waste management facilities to obtain a RCRA permit. Section 3005(e) of RCRA provides that a hazardous waste management facility that meets certain requirements will be treated as having been issued a permit. This authorization to operate pending issuance or denial of a permit is known as "interim status." While operating under interim status, owners/operators must comply with the applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 265. This chapter discusses how owners/operators of hazardous waste management facilities become eligible for interim status, when they must apply for a permit, when interim status ends, and the circumstances under which changes to the facility and its operations may be made under interim status.

Module 1-1 Eligibility for Interim Status

To qualify for interim status, the facility must be either an "existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility" as defined in 40 CFR 270.2, or a facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments that render the facility subject to RCRA permitting. According to 40 CFR 270.2, an existing HWM facility is a facility that was in operation, or for which construction commenced, on or before November 19, 1980 (the effective date of EPA's RCRA permitting regulations). EPA also allows radioactive mixed waste (RMW) facilities in operation, or under construction on or prior to July 3, 1986, to qualify for interim status. EPA considers such facilities to be eligible for interim status because July 3, 1986, was the date on which EPA officially announced that RCRA permitting requirements apply to RMW.



To obtain interim status, owners/operators of HWM facilities must comply with the notification of hazardous waste activity requirements under section 3010(a) of RCRA, and submit a RCRA Part A permit application under the requirements of 40 CFR 270.10. Any facility that has been previously denied a RCRA permit or has had its authority to operate under RCRA terminated is not eligible to obtain interim status. Such facilities must obtain a permit before they can operate.

Module 1-2 Part B Permit Application Deadlines and Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)

A qualified interim status TSD facility may continue to operate until either a RCRA permit is issued, or interim status terminates in one of the ways described below. Any facility that loses interim status must be closed in accordance with the closure (and if applicable, post-closure) requirements of 40 CFR Part 265 (40 CFR 265.110).

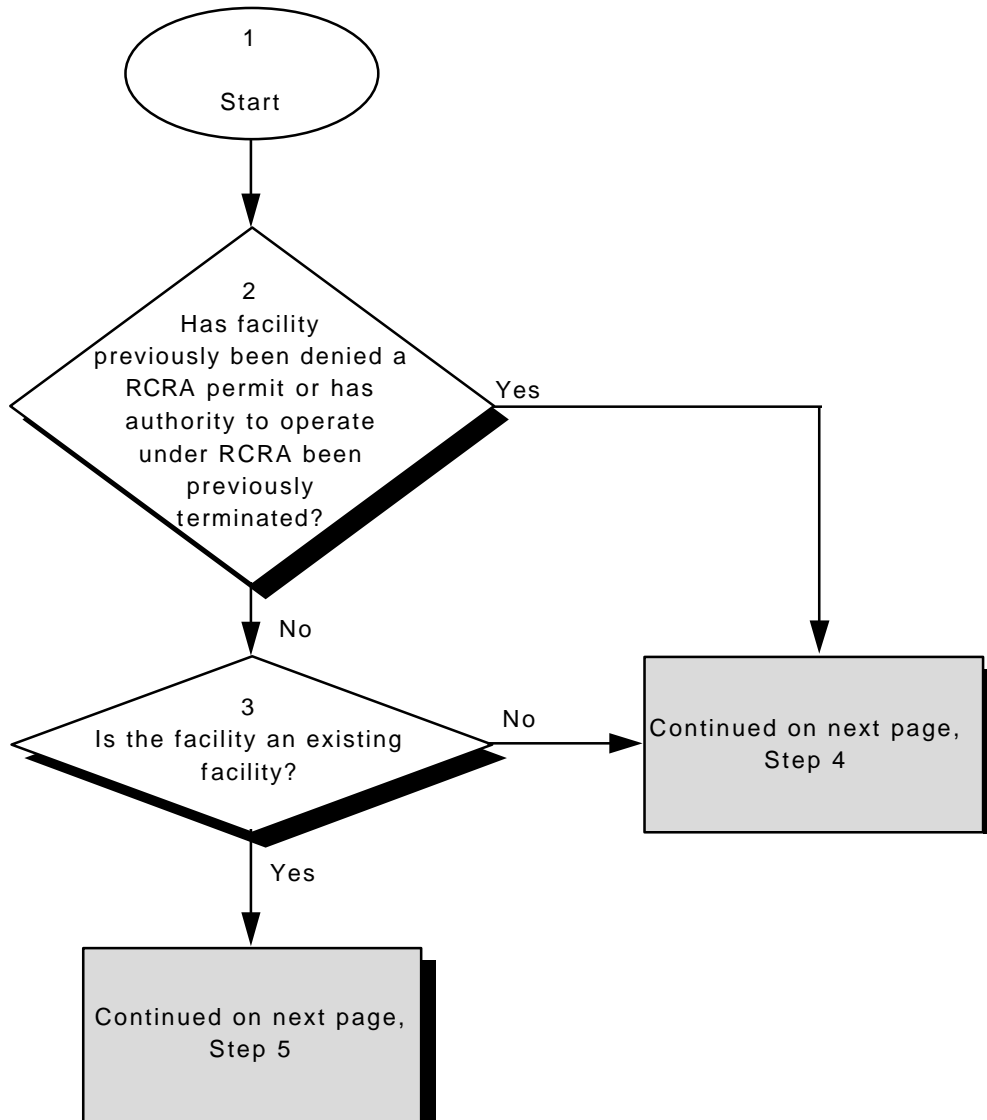
Interim status may be terminated if a facility: (1) fails to file a timely Part B permit application; (2) fails to furnish full information in a Part B permit application; or (3) conducts noncompliant operations. Filing deadlines and associated interim status termination dates for various facilities are presented in this module.

Module 1-3 Changes During Interim Status

As long as the change does not amount to facility reconstruction, the owner/operator of a TSD facility can make changes to a facility during interim status. Before making such changes, however, the owner/operator must comply with specified requirements. This module describes regulatory requirements associated with making changes to interim status RCRA facilities.

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Module 1-1: Eligibility for Interim Status



MODULE 1-1: Eligibility for Interim Status

This module discusses how an owner/operator of an existing hazardous waste management facility qualifies for and obtains interim status to legally manage hazardous waste until a decision on the final operating permit is made.

Step 1 Start

Step 2 Previous denial or termination of a RCRA permit disqualifies a facility from interim status operation [40 CFR 270.70(c)].

Such facilities must obtain a RCRA permit before they can operate.

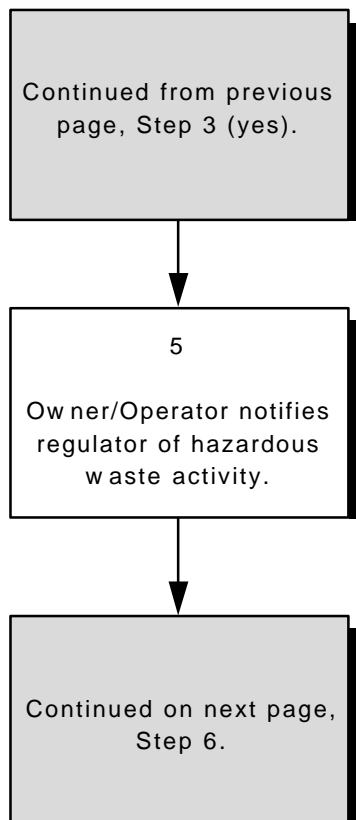
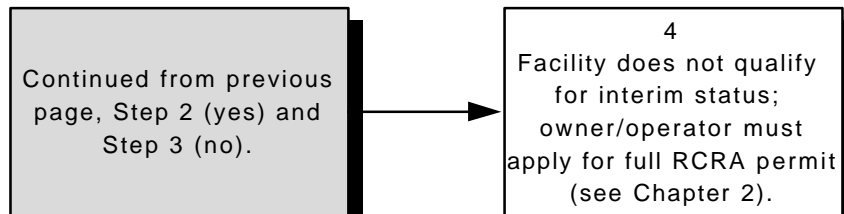
Step 3 To qualify for interim status, a facility must be [40 CFR 270.70(a)]:

- an "existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facility or existing facility" as defined in 40 CFR 270.2; or
- in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments under RCRA that render the facility subject to the requirement to have a RCRA permit.

According to 40 CFR 270.2, existing facilities are those HWM facilities which were in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980 (the effective date for initial regulations making HWM facilities subject to RCRA permitting). The deadlines for these facilities to submit a Part A permit application have passed (see Step 6). Therefore, all such facilities should now be operating under either interim status or a final permit.

However, since November 19, 1980, Congress and EPA have continued to make statutory and regulatory changes that identify new hazardous wastes. EPA anticipated that this would occur. Therefore, the RCRA regulations provide interim status eligibility for waste management facilities that exist on the date when the waste they are managing becomes hazardous [40 CFR 270.70(a)].

A recent example of a regulatory change that brought previously non-hazardous wastes under RCRA subtitle C hazardous waste regulation for the first time occurred when EPA revised the hazardous waste toxicity characteristic in 1990 [55 FR 11798 (Mar. 29, 1990)]. At that time, the agency changed the analytical procedure used to evaluate waste toxicity and increased the number of organic



constituents analyzed. As a result, the status of some wastes changed from non-hazardous to hazardous, and the facilities managing them became subject to RCRA permitting requirements. Such facilities were "existing" for purposes of determining eligibility for interim status.

Step 4

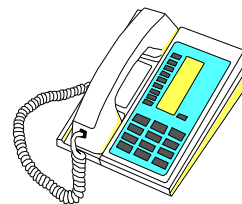
Owners/operators of HWM facilities that require a permit but do not qualify for interim status must submit both Part A and Part B of the permit application simultaneously and receive a final permit before performing any activity that is subject to RCRA permitting. Owners/operators of HWM facilities not eligible for interim status may still conduct hazardous waste management activity that does not require a permit (e.g., treatment in generator 90-day accumulation tanks or containers) [40 CFR 264.1(g)].

Step 5

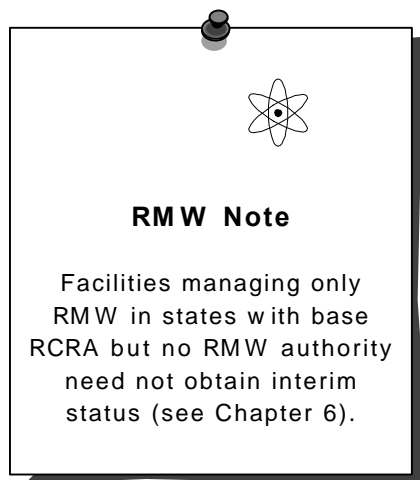
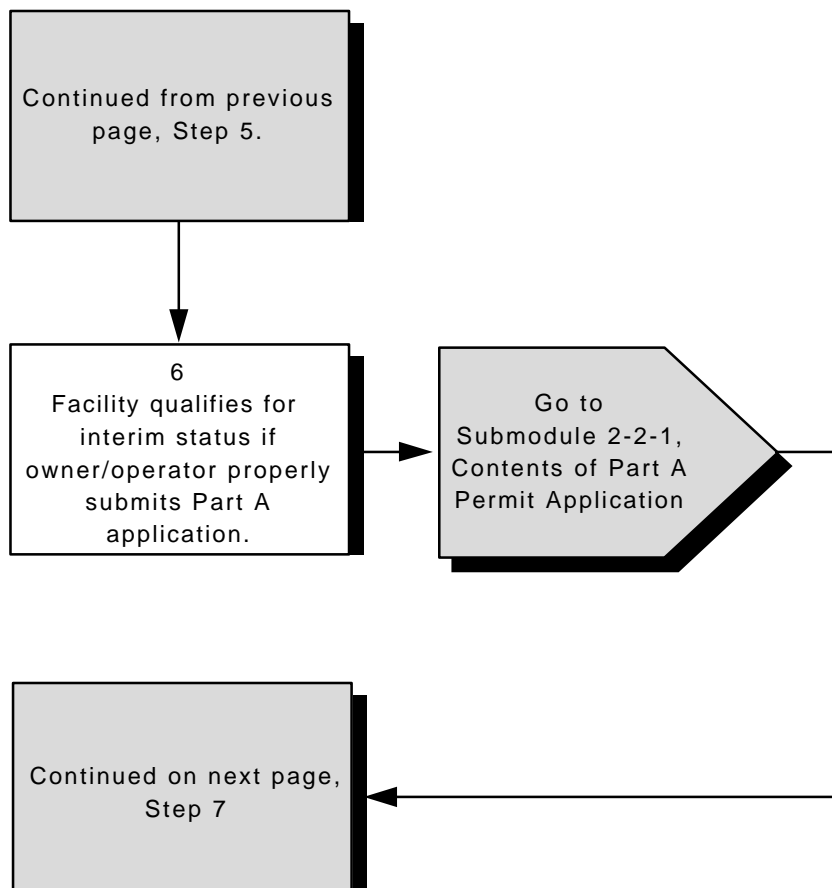
To qualify for interim status, owners/operators of existing facilities must comply with RCRA section 3010(a) pertaining to notification of hazardous waste activity [40 CFR 270.70(a)(1)]. RCRA section 3010(a) requires that this notification be submitted within 90 days of the promulgation of the regulation that renders the facility subject to RCRA subtitle C. A copy of EPA Form 8700-12 is located in Appendix IV.

The federal form for complying with this requirement is EPA Form 8700-12, *Notification of Regulated Waste Activity*. However, many States have adopted hazardous waste management requirements that are different from Federal requirements. Such States may require either the use of EPA Form 8700-12 or a similar state form requesting information consistent with the state requirements.

DOE managers should contact the appropriate EPA region or State to obtain the applicable and latest version of the form for notifying under RCRA 3010(a).



Owners/operators who perform this notification will receive an EPA identification (ID) number for their facility. This EPA ID number must be referenced in all subsequent RCRA permitting documents related to the facility, including the Part A and Part B Permit Applications (see Module 2-2-1, Completing the Part A Permit Application, and Module 2-2-2, Completing the Part B Permit Application).



RMW Note There are some States that have been authorized by EPA to implement the base RCRA program, but do not have EPA-delegated authority to regulate RMW under that program. In such States, RMW is not regulated under RCRA (although it may be regulated pursuant to state law). Facilities managing only RMW in these States may not be required to obtain interim status (see Appendix III for base RCRA and mixed waste authorization status of States). Therefore, if a DOE facility that manages only RMW is located in a State with RCRA base authorization, but not RMW authorization, DOE personnel responsible for RCRA permitting should contact state regulators to find out what, if any, interim status requirements apply to RMW in that State.



For more information on state authority to implement RCRA, go to Chapter 6, Federal/State Authority and Implementation.

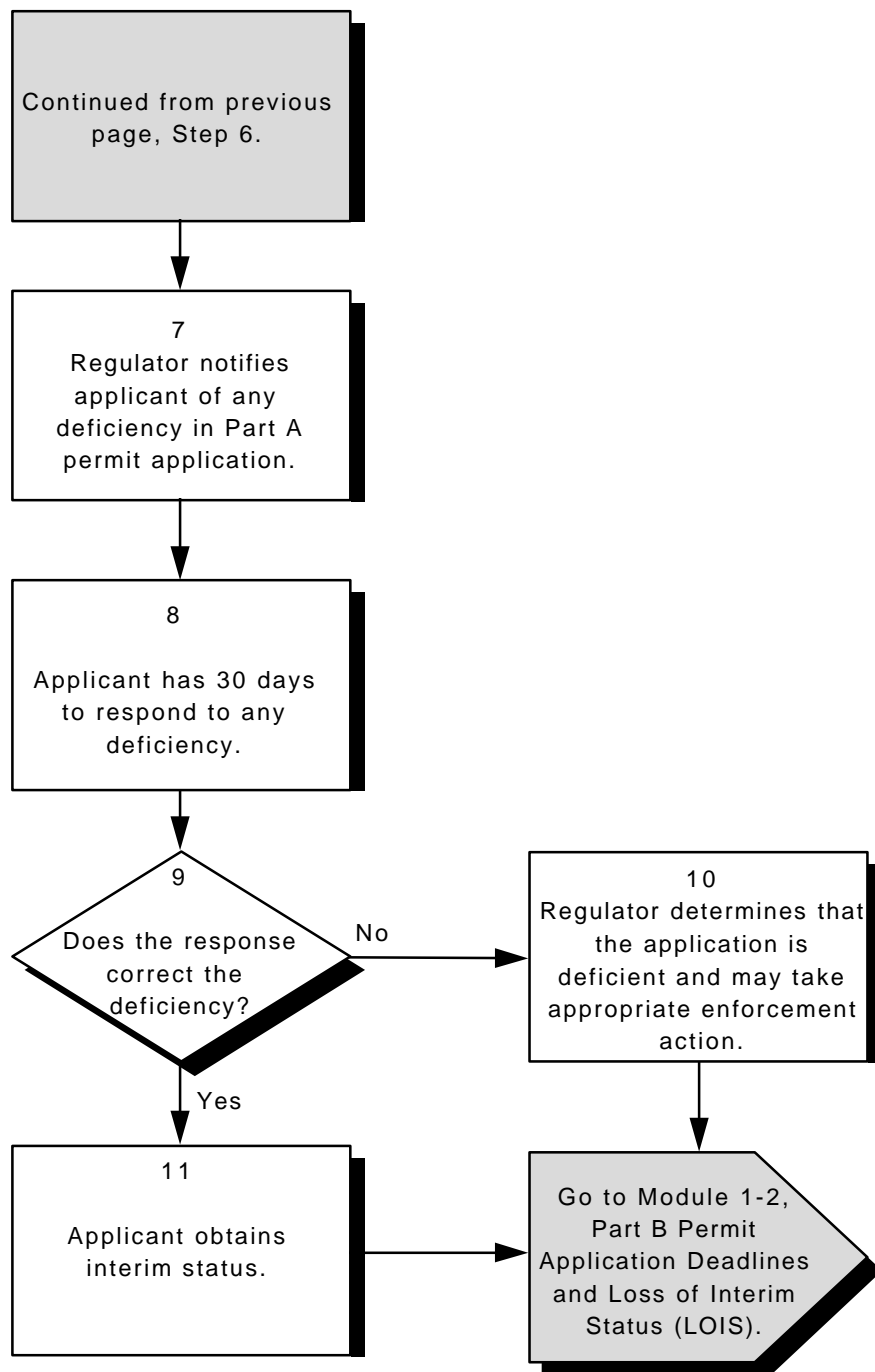
Step 6

To qualify for interim status, the owner/operator of a facility in existence on the effective date of statutory or regulatory amendments rendering the facility subject to RCRA permitting must submit a Part A permit application [40 CFR 270.70(a)(2)]:



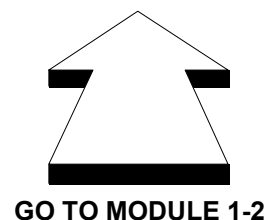
- within six months after the date of publication of regulations which first require the facility to comply with 40 CFR 265 or 266 standards [40 CFR 270.10(e)(1)(i)]; or
- within 30 days after the date on which the facility becomes subject to 40 CFR 265 standards, whichever first occurs [40 CFR 270.10(e)(1)(ii)].

There are two dates because changes to the RCRA statute could subject a facility to RCRA permitting requirements; such changes might not require the publication of regulations amending 40 CFR 265 standards. These deadlines can be extended for specified classes of HWM facilities through publication of a *Federal Register* notice [40 CFR 270.10(e)(2)], or for individual HWM facilities through a compliance order issued under RCRA section 3008 [40 CFR 270.10(e)(3)].

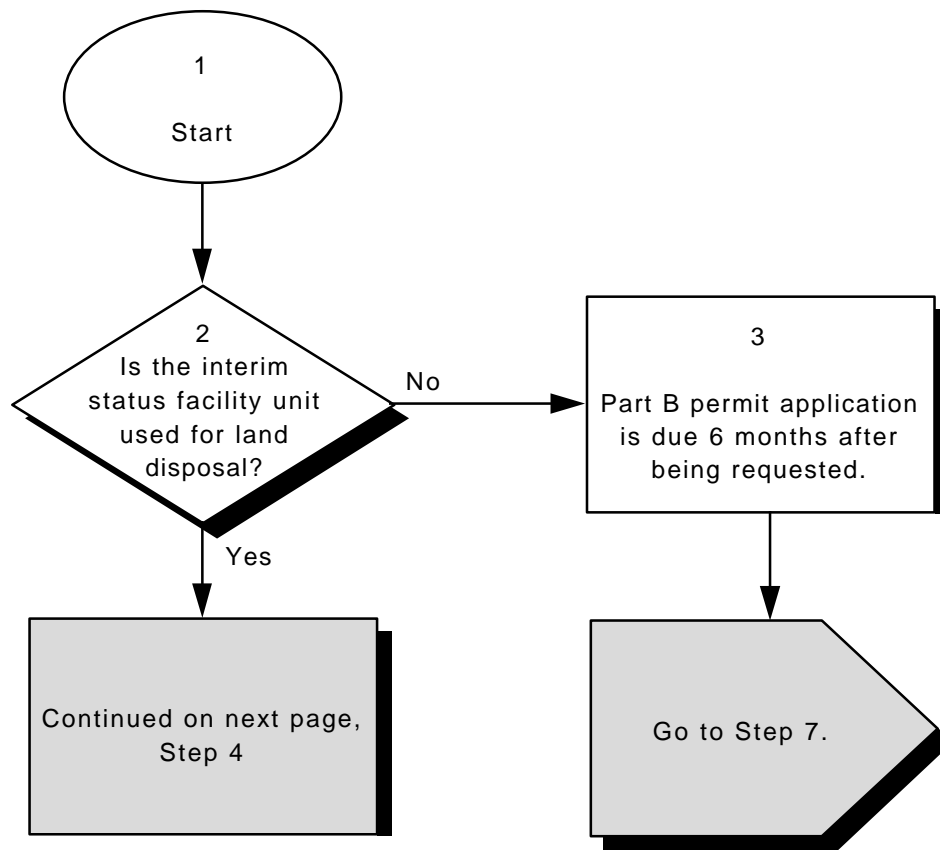


- Step 7** After receiving the Part A permit application from the applicant, the regulator reviews the application for completeness. If the application is not complete, the regulator notifies the applicant in writing of the apparent deficiency. Such notices must specify the grounds for the regulator's belief that the application is deficient [40 CFR 270.70(b)].
- Step 8** The applicant has 30 days from receipt of the notice to explain or correct the alleged deficiency in the Part A permit application [40 CFR 270.70(b)].
- Step 9** After receiving the applicant's response, the regulator determines if the application is still deficient [40 CFR 270.70(b)].
- Step 10** If the applicant does not correct the identified deficiencies, the regulator may take appropriate enforcement action [40 CFR 270.70(b)]. This may include ordering the facility to stop all hazardous waste management activity that is subject to RCRA permitting, terminating the facility's interim status, and ordering the facility's hazardous waste management units to close in accordance with the interim status requirements in 40 CFR Part 265.
- Step 11** During interim status, the facility is treated as having a RCRA permit [40 CFR 270.70(a)]. Operations are limited to the wastes, processes and design capacities specified in the Part A permit application [40 CFR 270.71(a)], and compliance with the interim status standards found in 40 CFR Part 265 is required [40 CFR 270.71(b)]. Interim status terminates when a final permit is issued or denied, or when the regulator finds that the facility has not complied with the conditions of interim status.

For more information, go to Module 1-2, Part B Permit Application Deadlines and Loss of Interim Status (LOIS).



Module 1-2: Part B Permit Application Deadlines and Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)



MODULE 1-2: Part B Permit Application Deadlines and Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)

This module discusses when applicants operating under interim status must submit their RCRA Part B permit application. This module also describes the circumstances under which interim status may be terminated prior to final administrative disposition of a final permit.

Step 1 Start

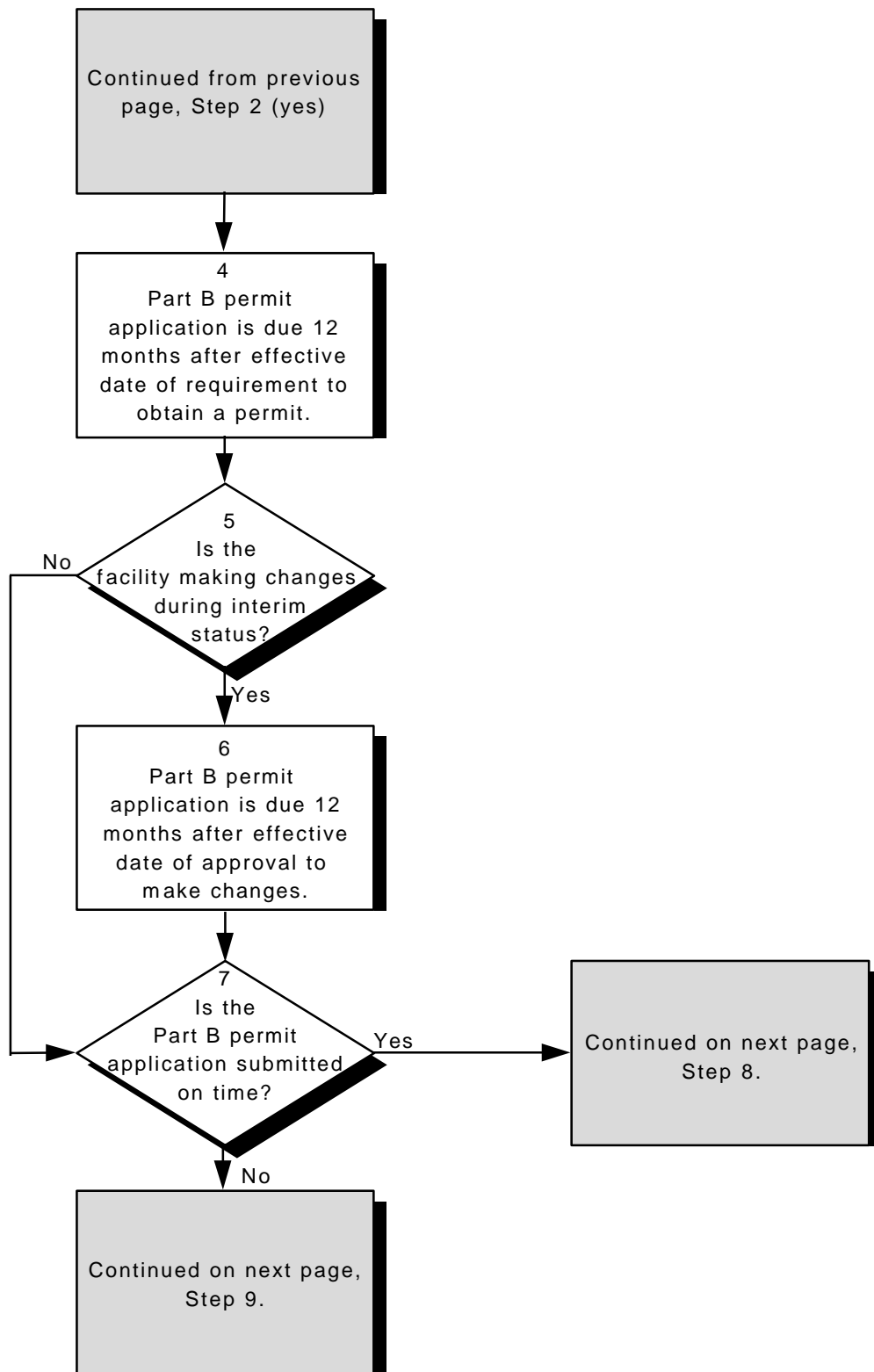
Step 2 40 CFR 270.73 provides Part B permit application submittal deadlines. The deadlines for all facilities that achieved interim status before November 8, 1984 have passed. Therefore, any DOE HWM Facility in this group should have already filed its Part B permit application. After November 8, 1984 the Part B permit application filing deadline for a solid waste management facility that already exists on the effective date of a statute or regulation rendering it subject to RCRA hazardous waste permitting requirements depends on whether the facility is a "land disposal facility" (i.e., waste managed there is placed intentionally into or on the land and will remain after the facility closes) (40 CFR 260.10).

Prior to EPA's publication of a July 3, 1986, *Federal Register* notice stating that RMW was regulated under RCRA, there was confusion on the applicability of RCRA requirements to RMW. A *Federal Register* notice published by EPA on September 23, 1988 [53 FR 37045], specifically addressed the permit application deadlines that would have to be met for RMW management units to retain interim status. Permit application deadlines for DOE's hazardous and RMW units are summarized on Exhibit 1-1, located at the end of this module.



Step 3 If a waste management facility, other than a land disposal unit, already exists on the effective date of the statute or regulation that creates the requirement for it to obtain a RCRA permit, the owner/operator can obtain interim status by filing a RCRA 3010 notice within 90 days, filing a Part A permit application within the appropriate time frame (see module 1-1, step 6), and complying with the applicable standards in 40 CFR Part 265. Subsequently, the facility can continue to operate without filing a Part B permit application until six months after the responsible regulatory agency requests submission of the application. There is no mandatory time within which the responsible agency must act to "call in" a Part B permit application. Therefore, some interim status facilities may operate for many years without obtaining a final RCRA permit. However, the owner/operator of an HWM facility can

voluntarily submit a Part B permit application at anytime during interim status, regardless of whether or not the responsible agency requests it.



- Step 4** The deadline for submitting a Part B permit application for a land disposal facility in existence on the effective date of a statutory or regulatory amendment rendering the facility subject to RCRA permitting, is 12 months after the date on which the facility first becomes subject to such permit requirements. Interim status will terminate on that date unless (1) the owner/operator submits the Part B permit application, and (2) certifies that the facility is in compliance with all applicable groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements for interim status facilities in 40 CFR Part 265 [40 CFR 270.73(d)]. Federal facilities are not subject to financial assurance requirements.
- Step 5** Owners/operators who make changes to land disposal units at facilities operating under interim status have extra time to submit the Part B permit application **for the modified disposal units**.
- Step 6** For owners/operators of any land disposal unit that is granted authority to operate after making facility changes during interim status, interim status will terminate on the date 12 months after the effective date of such approval, unless the owner/operator certifies that the changed unit is in compliance with all applicable groundwater monitoring and financial responsibility requirements [40 CFR 270.73(e)]. (Federal facilities are not subject to financial assurance requirements). However, **applicants must still make their original Part B submittal deadline for the unmodified portions of the facility**; this provision allows extra time to incorporate modified portions of the facility into the Part B permit application.
- Step 7** Failure to furnish a requested Part B permit application on time is grounds for termination of interim status [40 CFR 270.10(e)(5)].

Continued from previous
page, Step 7 (yes).



8
Facility continues to
operate under interim
status until permit is
issued or denied.



Go to Module 1-3,
Changes During
Interim Status, or
Module 3-1, Permit
Application Review.

Continued from previous
page, Step 7 (no).

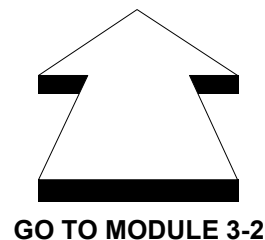


9
Facility loses interim
status.

- Step 8** Any Interim status HWM facility that meets all Part A and Part B application filing deadlines and any other applicable notification and certification requirements can continue operating until a final RCRA permit is either issued or denied. The regulations establish no limitations on the length of interim status operation, but during interim status, the owner/operator must comply with the applicable standards in 40 CFR Part 265.
- Step 9** If the owner/operator of any interim status HWM facility fails to submit the Part B permit application on time, the facility will lose interim status. Land disposal facilities can also lose interim status by failing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable groundwater monitoring and financial assurance requirements.

Interim status may also be terminated for other reasons as well. For example, failure to submit a **complete** Part B permit application is cause for termination of interim status [40 CFR 270.10(e)(5)].

For more information on completeness reviews of Part B permit applications, go to Module 3-2, RCRA Permit Application Processing.




In addition, RCRA provides regulators with enforcement authority to issue compliance orders under section 3008(a) to interim status facilities that do not comply with the applicable 40 CFR Part 265 standards. Illegal operation of a hazardous waste management facility can lead to fines, criminal penalties, imprisonment, or permit denial and termination of interim status.

After losing interim status, owner/operators are still subject to RCRA standards for hazardous waste management. As such, any facility that loses interim status must be closed in accordance with the closure (and if applicable, post-closure) requirements of 40 CFR Part 265.

DOE guidance entitled *Closure of Hazardous and Mixed Radioactive Waste Management Units at DOE Facilities* [DOE/EGD(RCRA)-002/0690, June 1990] describes closure requirements.

EXHIBIT 1-1
PART B PERMIT APPLICATION DEADLINES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RMW MANAGEMENT UNITS
TO AVOID LOSS OF INTERIM STATUS

| Type of Waste Managed | RCRA Authorization Status of State/ Territory in Which Unit is Located | Type of Unit | Part B Permit Application Deadline | Date Interim Status Terminates if Deadline is Missed |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Hazardous Waste | Does not matter | Land disposal unit that achieved interim status before 11/8/84 | 11/8/85 | 11/8/85 |
| | | Incinerator unit that achieved interim status before 11/8/84 | 11/8/86 | 11/8/89 |
| | | Treatment and storage units, except incinerators, that achieved interim status before 11/8/84 | 11/8/88 | 11/8/92 |
| | | Land disposal unit in existence on the effective date of a statute or regulation rendering the unit subject to RCRA permitting | 12 months after the date on which the unit became subject to RCRA permitting | Same date as permit application deadline |
| | | All units, except land disposal units, in existence on the effective date of the statute or regulation rendering the unit subject to RCRA permitting | Within 6 months after the date on which the responsible regulatory agency requests submission | Same date as permit application deadline |
| Radioactive Mixed Waste  | States/Territories not authorized to administer the base RCRA program as of 9/23/88 | Land disposal unit | 9/23/89 | 9/23/89 |
| | | All units except land disposal units | Date established by EPA Regional Office | Date established by EPA Regional Office |
| | States/Territories authorized for the base RCRA program, but not for RMW | All units | No Federal date* | No Federal date* |
| | States/Territories authorized to administer RMW program | Land disposal units | 1 year after effective date of the State's/Territory's RMW authorization | Same date as permit application deadline |
| | | All units, except land disposal units | Date established in the authorized State/Territorial program | Date established in the authorized State/Territorial program |

* State/Territory laws could have an effect on the ability of RMW units in these States/Territories to continue to operate.

MODULE 1-3: Changes During Interim Status

Exhibit 1-2 summarizes the regulatory requirements associated with changes during interim status. In developing these requirements, EPA tried to strike the proper balance between:

- allowing owners/operators of interim status units to make necessary or beneficial changes to interim status units with minimal regulator involvement, and
- preventing owners/operators of interim status units from making major changes before these units are permitted.

Minor Changes to Interim Status Units are Relatively Easy to Make

As shown on Exhibit 1-2, certain minor changes can be made during interim status as long as a revised Part A permit application is submitted. Exhibit 1-2 also shows that the regulations circumscribe the major changes that can be made during interim status in the following manner.

Reconstruction is Strictly Limited

- For changes that amount to reconstruction, the types of changes allowed are strictly limited. Reconstruction occurs when the capital investment in the changes to the facility exceeds 50 percent of the capital cost of a comparable entirely new unit [40 CFR 270.72(b)].

Increase in Design Capacity Requires a Justification

- If the change involves an increase in the design capacity of hazardous waste management units or changes to/addition of process units, the owner/operator must submit a justification for the changes [40 CFR 270.72(a)(2) and 40 CFR 270.72(a)(3)].

The Regulator is Precluded From Approving Some Changes

- The regulator is precluded from approving changes involving increases in design capacity of hazardous waste management units unless the justification provided by the owner/operator under 40 CFR 270.72(a)(2) involves a lack of available hazardous waste management capacity, or the change is necessary to comply with a Federal, state, or local requirement [40 CFR 270.72(a)(2)(ii) and (iii)].

EXHIBIT 1-2
SUMMARY OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES DURING INTERIM STATUS

| Change* | Citation (40 CFR) | Regulatory Requirements Associated with Change |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| Commence treatment, storage, or disposal of new hazardous wastes | 270.72(a)(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a revised Part A permit application prior to treatment, storage, or disposal |
| Increase in the design capacity of processes used at the facility | 270.72(a)(2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a revised Part A permit application prior to such change • Submit a justification explaining the need for the change • The regulator may approve the change if there is a lack of available treatment, storage, or disposal capacity at other hazardous waste management facilities or the change is necessary to comply with a Federal, state, or local requirement |
| Changes in/addition of processes for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste | 270.72(a)(3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a revised Part A permit application prior to such change • Submit a justification explaining the need for the change • The regulator may only approve the change if it is necessary to prevent a threat to human health and the environment because of an emergency situation or the change is necessary to comply with a Federal, state, or local requirement |
| Changes in the ownership or operation control of the facility | 270.72(a)(4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a revised Part A permit application no later than 90 days prior to the scheduled change** |
| Changes made in accordance with an interim status corrective action order*** | 270.72(a)(5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes are limited to the treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste from releases that originate within the facility boundary • Comply with notification requirements, if any, of the order |
| Addition of newly regulated units for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste | 270.72(a)(6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a revised Part A permit application on or before the date on which the unit became subject to the new requirements |

EXHIBIT 1-2 (Cont d.)

| Change* | Citation (40 CFR) | Regulatory Requirements Associated with Change |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Changes that amount to reconstruction of the hazardous waste management facility**** | 270.72(b) | <p>Only the following changes may be made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 265.193 for tanks and ancillary equipment • Changes that are necessary to comply with Federal, state, or local requirements as long as the changes are to an existing unit, and solely involve tanks or containers or addition of replacement surface impoundments that satisfy Section 3004(o) of RCRA • Changes necessary to allow owners/operators to continue handling newly listed or identified hazardous wastes that have been treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility prior to the effective date of the rule establishing the new listing or identification • Changes during closure of a facility or a unit within the facility in accordance with an approved closure plan • Changes necessary to comply with an interim status corrective action order provided that changes are limited to the treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste that originate within the boundary of the facility*** • Changes to treat or store hazardous wastes subject to the land disposal restriction in 40 CFR 268 or RCRA Section 3004 in tanks, containers, or containment buildings (provided that the changes are made solely to comply with 40 CFR 268 or RCRA Section 3004) |

* Check all rows that may be relevant. For example, if a change involves the reconstruction of a facility to commence treatment of new hazardous waste, a revised Part A must be submitted and the change must be one of those listed under 40 CFR 270.72(b).

** The old owner/operator must continue to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 265, Subpart H (Financial Requirements) until the new owner/operator complies with these requirements. However, DOE and other Federal agencies are exempt from these requirements.

*** The corrective action order may be issued by EPA under Section 3008(h) or other Federal authority, by an authorized State under comparable state authority, or by a court in a judicial proceeding brought by EPA or an authorized State.

**** Reconstruction occurs when the capital investment in the changes to the facility exceeds 50 percent of the capital cost of a comparable entirely new, hazardous waste management facility.

- The regulator is precluded from approving changes involving changes to/addition of process units unless the justification provided by the owner/operator under 40 CFR 270.72(a)(3) involves preventing a threat to human health and the environment in an emergency situation, or the change is necessary to comply with a Federal, state, or local requirement [40 CFR 270.72(a)(3)(ii) and (iii)].

DOE managers should note that a change amounting to reconstruction may not be made during interim status even if the primary purpose of the change is to improve protection of human health and the environment, unless the change is one of those listed in 40 CFR 270.72(b).

There are Filing Deadlines
for Amended Part A
Applications With Newly
Listed/Identified Wastes

Regulations promulgated in 40 CFR 270.10(g) contain additional requirements applicable to the filing of amended Part A applications to include newly listed or identified hazardous wastes.

- If the facility is located in an unauthorized State, the amended Part A permit application must be filed with the Regional Administrator within six months of the promulgation of regulations listing or identifying new hazardous waste [40 CFR 270.10(g)(1)(i)].
- If the facility is located in an authorized State, the amended Part A permit application must be filed with the state agency no later than the effective date of the regulatory provisions listing or identifying new hazardous waste [40 CFR 270.10(g)(1)(ii)].

Interim status does not extend to include newly listed or identified hazardous wastes at the facility unless an amended Part A permit application is filed with the appropriate regulatory agency by the deadlines listed above [40 CFR 270.10 (g)(2)].

Chapter 6 contains additional information on Federal/State authority and implementation.



REFERENCES

Statutes

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, P.L. 94-580, as amended.

Regulations

- 40 CFR Part 260, "Hazardous Waste Management System: General."
- 40 CFR Part 265, "Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Units."
- 40 CFR Part 270, "EPA Administered Permit Programs: The Hazardous Waste Permit Program."

Federal Register

- 53 FR 37054 (September 23, 1988), RCRA Permit Application Deadlines for RMW Management Units.
- 55 FR 11798 (March 29, 1990), Toxicity Characteristic Rule.

Other Publications

- U.S. Department of Energy, *Closure of Hazardous and Mixed Radioactive Waste Management Units at DOE Facilities* [DOE/EGD(RCRA)-002/0690, June 1990].

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CHAPTER 1 INDEX

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| containers | 1-21 |
| containment buildings | 1-21 |
| exemptions | 1-21 |
| incinerators | 1-18 |
| interim status | 1-1 |
| changes during | 1-15, 1-19, 1-20 |
| eligibility | 1-5 |
| filing deadlines | 1-13, 1-15, 1-18 |
| termination | 1-2, 1-11, 1-17, 1-18 |
| land disposal restrictions | 1-21 |
| Part A permit application | 1-1, 1-5, 1-7, 1-9, 1-11, 1-13, 1-19, 1-20 |
| Part B permit application | |
| completeness | 1-17 |
| filing deadlines | 1-2, 1-13, 1-15, 1-17, 1-18 |
| radioactive mixed waste | 1-1, 1-9, 1-13, 1-18 |
| RCRA permit | 1-1, 1-5, 1-7, 1-11, 1-17 |
| state authorization | 1-9, 1-18, 1-21, 1-22 |
| surface impoundments | 1-21 |
| tanks | 1-21 |

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